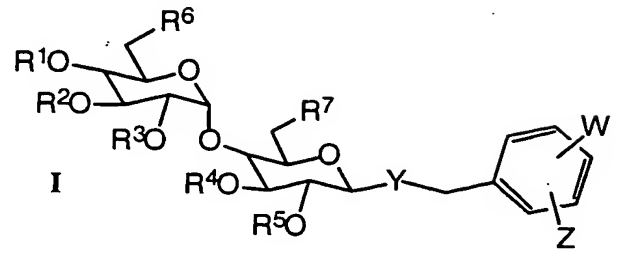
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of formula I having the structure

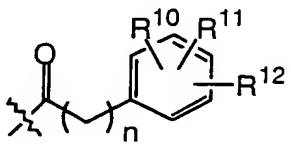


I

wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 are each, independently, hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

R^6 and R^7 are each, independently, -OH, -OR^9, O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl, O-trialkylsilyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl moiety, O-triphenylsilyl,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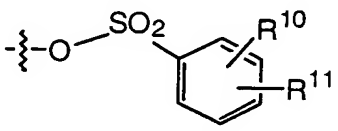
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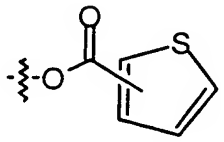
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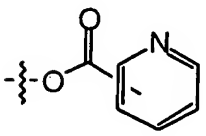
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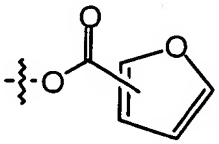
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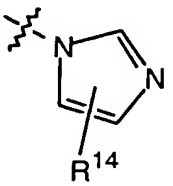

;

R^8, R^{10}, R^{11}, and R^{12} are each, independently, hydrogen, -CN, -NO_2, halogen, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, acetyl, benzoyl, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^9 is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

Y is O, S, NH, NMe, or CH_2;

W is halogen, -CN, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, haloalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, nitroalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, cyanoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenyl mono-, di-, or tri-substituted with R^8;

Z is $-NO_2$, $-NH_2$, $-NHR^{13}$, or -NHCO-Het;

R^{13} is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8, or

R^{13} is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of Z, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

Het is pyridyl substituted with R^8, thienyl substituted with R^8, furyl substituted with R^8, oxazolyl substituted with R^8, pyrazinyl substituted with R^8, pyrimidinyl substituted with R^8, or thiazolyl substituted with R^8;

R^{14} is R^8, $-NH_2$, $-CO_2H$, or -NH-acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

n = 0-3;

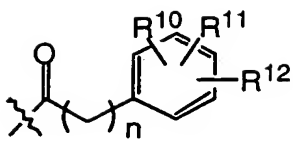
with the proviso that when Z is $-NHR^{13}$ and Y is O, at least one of R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 is hydrogen, or at least one of R^6 and R^7 is OH, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein

wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 are each, independently, hydrogen or acyl of 2-7 carbon;

R^6 and R^7 are each, independently, -OH, $-OR^9$, O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl,



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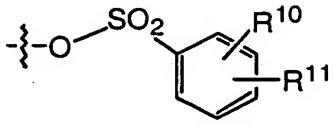

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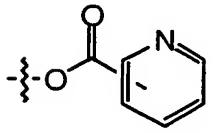

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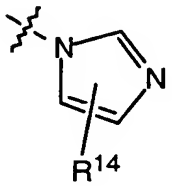


;

R^9 is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

Y is O or S; and

R^{13} is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8, or

R^{13} is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of Z, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms.

3. The compound of claim 1 which is:

a) 4-Chloro-3-nitro-benzyl- β-D-maltoside heptaacetate or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

b) *N*-{5-[(Hepta-*O*-acetyl-β-D-maltosyloxy)-methyl]-2-chloro-phenyl}-L-aspartamide-γ-*tert*- butyl ester or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

c) *N*-{2-Chloro-5-[(2,2',3,3',4',6,6')-hepta-*O*-acetyl-β-D-maltosyl-oxymethyl]-phenyl}- (9*H*-fluoren-9-ylmethoxycarbonyl)-L-alaninamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

d) 4-Benzoyl-*N*-{2-chloro-5-[(2,2',3,3',4',6,6'-hepta-*O*-acetyl-β-D-maltosyl)-oxy-methyl]- phenyl}-benzamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

e) (4-Chloro-3-nitro-benzyl) -hepta-*O*-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-maltoside or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

f) (3-Amino-4-chloro-benzyl) hepta-*O*-acetyl-1-thio-β-D-maltoside or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

g) *N*-{2-chloro-5-[hepta-*O*-acetyl-β-D-maltosyl-1-thio)-methyl]-phenyl}-acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

h) 5-[(Hepta-*O*-acetyl-β-D-maltosyl)-oxy-methyl]-2-cyano-1-nitrobenzene or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

i) *N*-[2-Chloro-5-(β-D-maltosyl-oxymethyl)-phenyl]-acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

j) *N*-{5-[6,6'-Di-*O*-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silyl)-β-D-maltosyloxy-methyl]-2-methyl-phenyl}- acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

k) *N*-{2-Chloro-5-[6,6'-di-*O*-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silyl)-β-D-maltosyloxy-methyl]-phenyl}- acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

l) *N*-{2-Chloro-5-[([6,6'-di-*O*-benzoyl-β-D-maltosyl]oxy)methyl]phenyl}-acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

m) *N*-{2-Chloro-5-[([6,6'-di-*O*-benzoyl-2,2',3,3',4'-penta-acetyl-β-D-maltosyl]oxy)- methyl]phenyl}-acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

n) (4-Chloro-3-nitrophenyl)methyl-4-*O*-[6-*O*-(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)-α-D-glucopyranosyl]-β-D- glucopyranoside-6-(3-pyridinecarboxylate) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

o) (4-Chloro-3-nitrophenyl)methyl-4-*O*-[6-*O*-(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)-α-D-glucopyranosyl]-β-D- glucopyranoside or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

p) *N*-[2-Chloro-5-[[(4-*O*-α-D-glucopyranosyl-β-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]methyl] phenyl]-3- pyridinecarboxamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

q) Benzoic acid 6-{4-chloro-3-[(pyridine-3-carbonyl)-amino]-benzyloxy}-4,5-dihydoxy-3- (3,4,5-trihydroxy-6-hydroxymethyl-tetrahydro-pyran-2-yloxy)-tetrahydro-pyran-2- ylmethyl ester or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

r) (4-Chloro-3-nitro-benzyl)-1-deoxy-1-thio-β-D-maltoside or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

s) *N*-{2-chloro-5-[β-D-maltosyl-1-thio)-methyl]-phenyl}-acetamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

t) 5-{[6,6'-Bis-*O*-(4-toluenesulfonyl)- β-maltosyl]-oxy-methyl}-2-methyl-1-nitrobenzene

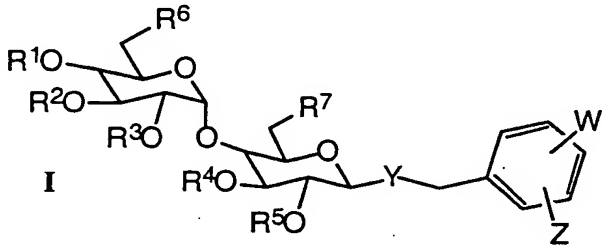
u) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

v) 5-{[2,2',3,3',4'-Penta-*O*-acetyl-6,6'-bis-*O*-(4-toluenesulfonyl)-β-maltosyl]-oxy-methyl}- 2-methyl-1-nitrobenzene or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

w) 5-{[6,6'-Dideoxy-6,6'-bis(4-nitro-imidazol-1-yl)- β-maltosyl]-oxy-methyl}-2-methyl-1- nitrobenzene or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or

x) 5-{[2,2',3,3',4'-Penta-*O*-acetyl-6,6'-dideoxy-6,6'-bis(4-nitro-imidazol-1-yl)- β-maltosyl]- oxy-methyl}-2-methyl-1-nitrobenzene or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. A method of treating or inhibiting hyperproliferative vascular disorders in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I having the structure

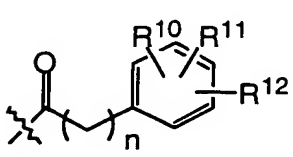
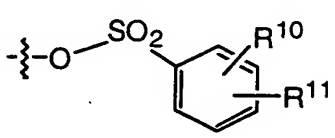
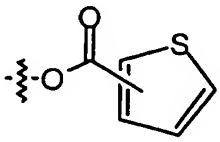
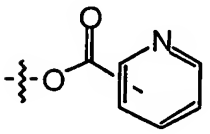
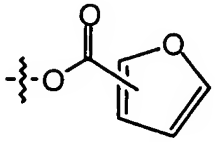
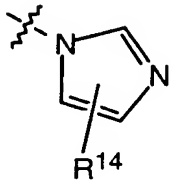


I

wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 are each, independently, hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

R^6 and R^7 are each, independently, -OH, -OR^9, O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl, O-trialkylsilyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl moiety, O-triphenylsilyl,

R^8, R^{10}, R^{11}, and R^{12} are each, independently, hydrogen, -CN, -NO_2, halogen, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, acetyl, benzoyl, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^9 is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

Y is O, S, NH, NMe, or CH_2;

W is halogen, -CN, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, haloalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, nitroalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, cyanoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenyl mono-, di-, or tri-substituted with R^8;

Z is -NO_2, -NH_2, -NHR^{13}, or -NHCO-Het;

R^{13} is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8, or

R^{13} is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of Z, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the

non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

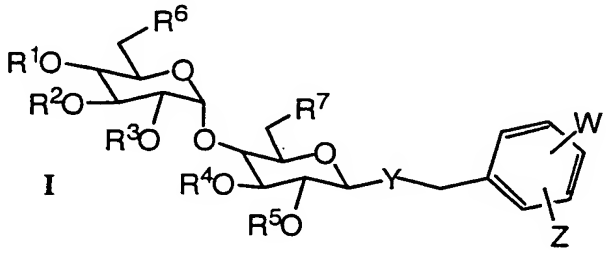
Het is pyridyl substituted with R^8, thienyl substituted with R^8, furyl substituted with R^8, oxazolyl substituted with R^8, pyrazinyl substituted with R^8, pyrimidinyl substituted with R^8, or thiazolyl substituted with R^8;

R^{14} is R^8, $-NH_2$, $-CO_2H$, or -NH-acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

n = 0-3;

with the proviso that when Z is $-NHR^{13}$ and Y is O, at least one of R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 is hydrogen, or at least one of R^6 and R^7 is OH, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

5. A method of treating or inhibiting restenosis in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I having the structure



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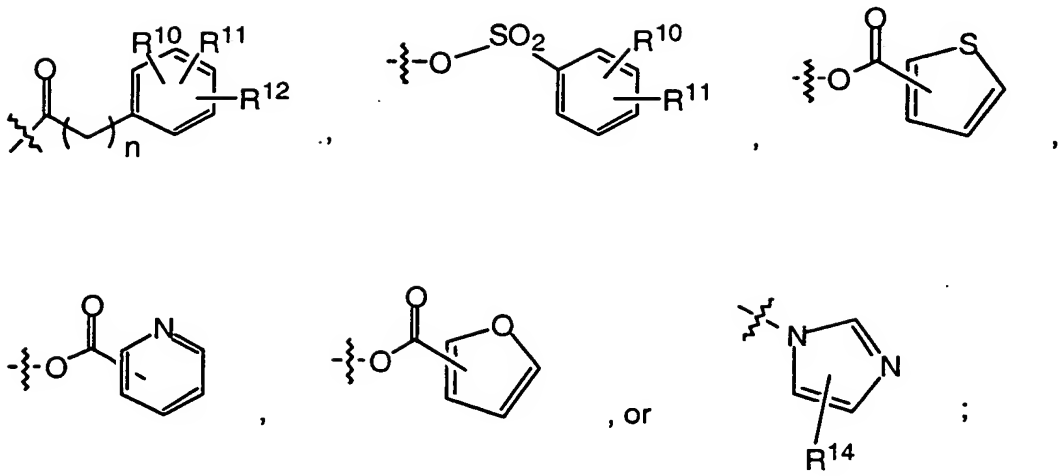
wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 are each, independently, hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

R^6 and R^7 are each, independently, -OH, $-OR^9$, O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl, O-trialkylsilyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl moiety, O-triphenylsilyl,



R^8, R^{10}, R^{11}, and R^{12} are each, independently, hydrogen, -CN, $-NO_2$, halogen, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, acetyl, benzoyl, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^9 is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

Y is O, S, NH, NMe, or CH_2;

W is halogen, -CN, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, haloalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, nitroalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, cyanoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenyl mono-, di-, or tri-substituted with R^8;

Z is $-NO_2$, $-NH_2$, $-NHR^{13}$, or -NHCO-Het;

R^{13} is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8, or

R^{13} is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of Z, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

Het is pyridyl substituted with R^8, thienyl substituted with R^8, furyl substituted with R^8, oxazolyl substituted with R^8, pyrazinyl substituted with R^8, pyrimidinyl substituted with R^8, or thiazolyl substituted with R^8;

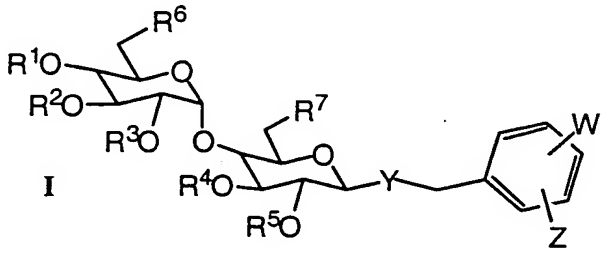
R^{14} is R^8, $-NH_2$, $-CO_2H$, or -NH-acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

n = 0-3;

with the proviso that when Z is $-NHR^{13}$ and Y is O, at least one of R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 is hydrogen, or at least one of R^6 and R^7 is OH, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

6. The method according to claim 5, wherein the restenosis results from a vascular angioplasty procedure, vascular reconstructive surgery, or organ or tissue transplantation.

7. A method of inhibiting angiogenesis in a malignant tumor, sarcoma, or neoplastic tissue in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I having the structure



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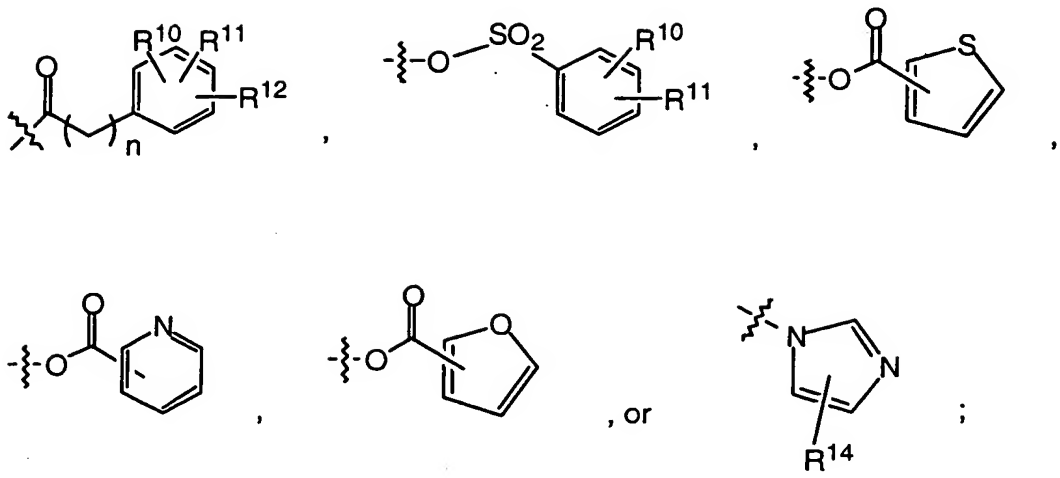

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R^9 is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

Y is O, S, NH, NMe, or CH_2;

W is halogen, -CN, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, haloalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, nitroalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, cyanoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenyl mono-, di-, or tri-substituted with R^8;

Z is $-NO_2$, $-NH_2$, $-NHR^{13}$, or -NHCO-Het;

R^{13} is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8, or

R^{13} is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of Z, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

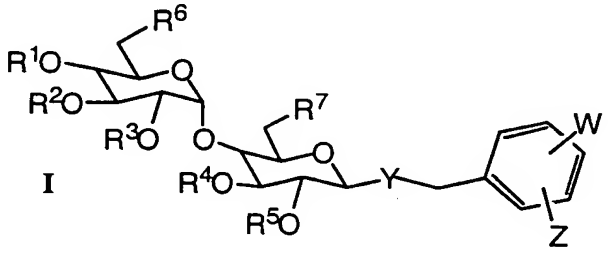
Het is pyridyl substituted with R^8, thienyl substituted with R^8, furyl substituted with R^8, oxazolyl substituted with R^8, pyrazinyl substituted with R^8, pyrimidinyl substituted with R^8, or thiazolyl substituted with R^8;

R^{14} is R^8, $-NH_2$, $-CO_2H$, or -NH-acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

n = 0-3;

with the proviso that when Z is $-NHR^{13}$ and Y is O, at least one of R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 is hydrogen, or at least one of R^6 and R^7 is OH, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

8. A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of formula I having the structure



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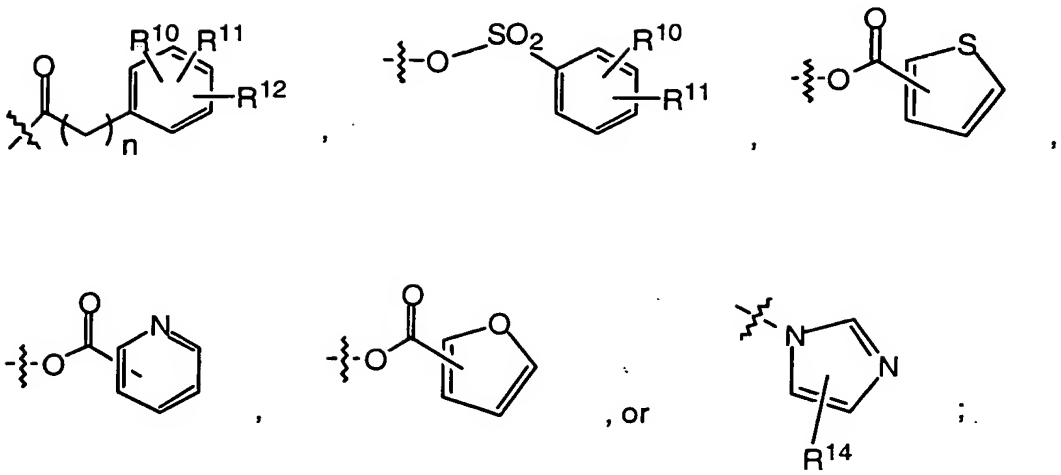
R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 are each, independently, hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

R^6 and R^7 are each, independently, -OH, $-OR^9$, O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl, O-trialkylsilyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl moiety, O-triphenylsilyl,



R^8, R^{10}, R^{11}, and R^{12} are each, independently, hydrogen, -CN, -NO_2, halogen, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, acetyl, benzoyl, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^9 is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

Y is O, S, NH, NMe, or CH_2;

W is halogen, -CN, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, haloalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, nitroalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, cyanoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenyl mono-, di-, or tri-substituted with R^8;

Z is -NO_2, -NH_2, -NHR^{13}, or -NHCO-Het;

R^{13} is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8, or

R^{13} is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of Z, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

Het is pyridyl substituted with R^8, thienyl substituted with R^8, furyl substituted with R^8, oxazolyl substituted with R^8, pyrazinyl substituted with R^8, pyrimidinyl substituted with R^8, or thiazolyl substituted with R^8;

R^{14} is R^8, $-NH_2$, $-CO_2H$, or -NH-acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

n = 0-3;

with the proviso that when Z is $-NHR^{13}$ and Y is O, at least one of R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 is hydrogen, or at least one of R^6 and R^7 is OH, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutical carrier.